ROMANCE ON A YANKEE SHIP.

ONE CHAPTER PROM THE REIGN OF TELLOW JACK AT RIO.

A Handsone Shipper and the Pretty Civi Who Was Known as Min Nicor-Incl. dents That Enterested and Saddened the Roys of the American White Squadcon, RIO DE JANIERO April L .- Among the untold tories of life in this port during the Mallo-Da Gama insurrection is that of a real romance on a Yankee merchant ship. It is a sad story, but it illustrates somewhat the conditions of He affort during the interesting period under

analderation. Early in December there arrived here from the States ope of those handsome wooden ships that have made Bath famous the world over. For the cake of the living her name will not be mentioned. I first met her skipper in the American consulate. He was about the handsomest Yankee skipper affoat, and that is saying a whole lot in favor of this sermes but it is an assertion in which the American naval officers (who came to know him afterward) were united, and they are good judges of men as well as of women. The skip-per had been out to see Capt. Pick-ing because he wanted to bring his ship to a pier in the Saude district to discharge her cargo. Picking had missed the op-portunity of a lifetime by refusing to stand by the Yankee merchantmen, and had even told this skipper that in case the ship was taken to the pier and a sallor were killed by a rebel bullet a charge of manalaughter would lie. and he (Picking) would be a good witness for

The merchant skipper did not like that idea of protection for American commerce, and he came to the consulate to see what he could do there. As has been told, he was able to file a

vain protest and no more.

However, having made the acquaintance of Consul-General Townes and other Americans who dropped into the office about every day. the Captain came back again. This time there came along with him a siender, blue-eyed, sweet-faced Yankee girl—one who might have been a Yankee school teacher, the youngsters guessed, and yet she blushed so easily that they determined that she had never had even so much experience in facing critical eyes as can be gained at the deak in a country school-

The skipper introduced the young lady all around as "my niece," and then turning to a youth, who had the bearing of a farmer's boy, Everybody about the consulate thereafter extra pains to be pleasant to the skipper. He had no end of invitations to take thing, and there were proffers of service ad Hb. I am bound to say that the skipper was deserving of attention as an individual, but when to his own good qualities were added hose of a charming piece the combination proved irresistible.

The naval officers were among those most pleased with the skipper and his niece and straightway the Yankee ship began to accumulate a cargo of invitations to visit this and that vessel of the white squadron. It was noted at the time and recalled afterward that not many of these invitations were accepted. even though every effort was made to please the visitors when they did come. The Captain when urged to come oftener pleaded that he

when arged to come oftener pleaded that he was busy all day and too weary atnight to leave his ship.

Then the young naval officers hunted up a couple of skippers who had wives in port and adroitly prevailed on them to visit the white squadron and bring the young lady along. But they found that she had not remained away because she wanted a chaperon, for she came no ofteney than before.

Maantime, diaremating Capt. Picking's threat to become a prosecuting witness in case a sailor was hit by a stray bullet, and disregarding as well the hose tile attitude of the rebel chief, the Yankes skipper hauled into the dook and began discharging carge. It was a brave act characteristic of the man, but the werk went on very slowly. Longshoremen were scarce. Many had joined ha Gama, and many more had volunteered at the point of the hayonet in Psixolo's pational guard. Those that were left were not of the heat sort, and even the beat sort of Brazilian longshoremen are lit to make a Yankes skipper kick the bulwarks clear off, all through sheer vexation. So it happened that days and weeks passed and adult there was cargo left in the big wooden hold.

Sande, the name of the part of the city where

elear off. all through sheet vexation. So it happened that days and weeks passed and atill there was eargo left in the big wooden hold.

Sande, the name of the part of the city where the Yangee shiplay, is a Portugueee-Brazillan word meaning health. In this land, where everything is the reverse of what it should be, the name is especially appropriate to the district. Sande is the foulest part of file de Janeiro, and kilo de Janeiro is the vent of this gutter-like land. There is never a day in the year when a yellow fever case cannot be found in bande. There is never a day when deadly germs do not pervade the air unless it be the sat day of a prolonged rain in winter.

There were a few daily deaths from yellow fever in Sande when the skipper hauled in to the plar. The city is provided with stringent ordinances about the care of the infected and their belongings that might spread the disease. It is especially problimated to put any dejects into a sewer, but, like all laws and customs of Brazil, these ordinances are for show and not for enforcement. The hot sun best down, and the germs multiplied under its influence beyond conception. A day came when it was said casually that a man from a big English ship had been taken to the hospital with symptoms of vellow fever, and the old-timers remarked that it was about time for something of the kind to happen. The hopeful was published to the basital with a published that.

A day or two hater three men were taken to the hospital from another ship. The hopeful were still ready with excuses. This was true. He had done just that.

A day or two hater three men were taken to the hospital from another ship. The hopeful were still ready with excuses. These menhad bathed in the bay night and morning.

But explanations soon failed. In a week—It seemed almost in a breath—while yet the sallows the unaveillanted, went down before the contagion, and nothing could stay its hand.

Firends of the Yankee skipper and his charming niece hastened to remonstrate with him for remaining on hear

ease and he would be able to leave the region with the ship and a clear conscience very quickly.

So he talked on a Saturday. On a Sunday he had a violent headache and sent for the nearest doctor, who happened to be a fool. On a Monday a competent physician was called and he sent the Caplain forthwith to the Strangers Hospital, the one bright apot among Rio's horrors. The niece and her brother were taken to a boarding house in a healthy locality, but beth made themselves busy tooking after business matters for the sick Caplain. Tuesday came. The Caplain was much worse. He had arrived at the heapital too late. Then the his capital coolete. Then the niece, after she had been by his bedyide for some hours, could star there no longer and was taken away to another bed in the hospital, for she too, had the lever. Then her brother sickened.

Every morning during the last days the first question asked at the consulate by avery American who entered was: "How is the Captain?" Next they asked: "How is the Captain?" Next they asked: "How is the Captain." Next they asked: "How is the the property of the head and the words. It's all over. He died this morning at 2 o'clock."

"Um." the Doctor hesitated, "Um-she's

tioner.
"Um." the Doctor hesitated. "Um-sho's
doing very well; but she wasn't his nicce, as
we all supposed."
What

"What?"
"What?"
"She was his wife. At any rate he made a will hefore he died, and named her as his wife and left his property to her."

That is about all there is of the story. The brother died also, but the young lady resovered quickly. Some of her accelerances met her before ahe sailed for home alone. They began to congratulate her on her recovery when they met her, but in each case fer eyes filled with lears, and the conversation was turned to the time of her departure or some other subject likely to take her thoughts from the hospital and the handsome Jankes skipper who had done his duty man-fashion before he died.

John R. Sprain.

L'vely Fight in a Country School.

WINCHESTER, O., April 22 - During a debate between the pupils of a country school a few miles north of here, a fight occurred between Nathan Mansfield and Edward Carrolt aged 16 Nathan Mansfield and Edward Carroll aged 16 and 18. The former was fatally stabled in the back and Mansfield was struck on the head with a large citth. The onlive school was in a general fight even down to the six-rearold children. Miss Eva Frazer, the teacher, with a pleas of stove wood struck a roung mannamed. Henry Sisteman, who had insulted her, Four of the roung men, who live away from the schoolhouse, had to be carried to their house. IIS GOLDEN JUBILEE.

Elaborate Ceremonies in the Redemplorist

Church of the Most Holy Redermor, The Church of the Most Holy Redeemer in East Third street, near Avenue A, the first church founded by the Redemptorist Fathers in this city, celebrated its golden jubilee yesterday. From Second avenue to Avenue B there was a profuse display of flags, the Stars and Stripes mingling with the German na-

flowers and lights.

The Rev. William Tewes, the rector of the church, had sent out many invitachurch was crowded with clergymen. The members of the Yaeger Guard, commanded by Capt. Menke, with their blue and gold uniforms and big helmets topped with red, lined both sides of the nisic and presented a brilliant spectacle. Hundreds of persons had to stand during the ceremony.

The golden jubilee was opened by a solemn Pontifical high mass. Archbishop Corrigan Pontifical high mass. Archishop Corrigan assisted at the ceremony. The celebrant was Bishop Quaid of Rochaster, the deacon and sub-deacon being the Rev. Augustus Deoparand the Rev. F. Green. The Arch-Priest was the Rev. George Dusoid, Vice-Provincial of the Redemptorist Fathers. The Rev. James A. Connoily of St. Patrick's Cathedral was master of ceremonies, the second master of ceremonies, the lev. I Lowekamp. Bishop Gabriels of Ogdenaburg also assisted in the celebration. Sixty trained voices under the direction of Alphonse Weiss, the church organist, sang the response, and she organist, sang the response, and she of the Host, the Taeger Guard presented arms and the Stars and Stripes was unfuried by one of the members, and the sunfuled by one of the fashing steel of the swords. A sermon on "The Church of the Most Holy Redeemer and its Career for Fifty Years" was preached in German by the Yery Rev. William Wazrich, recter of Rt. Joseph's Church. Rochester. Father Wazrich also addressed the congregation in Finglish. Sciemn vespers and benediction was held in the alternoon at 3:30 o'clock, the church being again thronged. The Rev. Anthony Kesseler preached a sermon on "The Priesthood."

Among the other eleckymen present at the ceremonics were the liev. Fathers Deachon, Prondergast, Healy, Lammel, Denies, Lentzsen, Schneider, Kossbach i Quebec, Speidei, Philadelphia, Messelet (Philadelphia), Saylig, and Lutz (Annapolis).

The golden jubilee will last until Thursday. assisted at the ceremony. The celebrant was

deiphia), Hornung, Held, Neimann (Frocklyn), Hescelen (Philadelphia), Saylig, and Lutz (Agnapolis).

The golden jubilee will last until Thursday, and there will be special services on each day. To-day there will be a solemn Pontifical mass at 0:30 o'clock, Bishop Wigger of Newark being the celebrant. Bishop Gabriels of Ordensburg will celebrate the mass to-morrow.

Almost coincident with the establishment in this city of the Church of the Most Holy Redemptorist Fathers was the founding of the Church of St. Francis of Assisi by the Franciscan Friars in West Thirty-first street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. Special services next Sunday will be held is commemoration of the founding of the church, the corner stone of which was laid on May 9, 1844. At 10 A. M. Fontifical mass will be sung, lishop Wigger of Newark celebrant. Sermons will be delivered in English by Archhishop Corrigan, and in German by the Rev. Ubald Weberstuke, O.S. F. of Cincinnati. At 7:30 in the evening solemn vespers will be sung, and the mission to the Germans will be opened, to last until May 13, when a mission to the English speaking people will be begun. opened, to last until May 13, when a mission to the English speaking people will be begun.

Bishop Coxe on the Needs of the Marines

and the Stupidity of Congress. Services were held last night in the Church of the Holy Trinity in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Protestant Episcopal Church Missionary Society for Seamen in the City and Port of New York, Bishop Potter presided, and Bishop Arthur Cleveland Coxe preached the sermon. The society maintains a floating chapel at the foot of Pike street, East River, and a reading room at West and Houston streets. William H. Vanderbilt supplied the money for this work in a legacy of \$50,000. Bishop Coxe said in part:

"These men see the works of the Lord and His wonders of the deep.' This celebration awakens in our hearts tender recollections of those who originated the work and are now dead. 'They that water others shall be watered also themselves.' How God has blessed this church since Stewart Brown. John D. Wolf. Robert B. Lincoln, and many others consecrated themselves to this mission work. The work among the seamen was generated by their work. 'Goodness begets goodness.' Special careought to be devoted to the mariner by our city, for have we not his representative in the city seal? The Scriptures are rich in reference to the sea. 'I should suggest to you who plan going abroad that before you go you donate something to this noble institution and when you return give thanks to God. Why don't our public men pay more attention to the sailor? A stagnation of factional and party strife has paralyzed them. O God, who shall teach our Senators wisdom? Who shall teach them to rise to the urgent necessities of the times? Edmund liurke exalted the American seamen. Burke was no fool, as see many of our legislators are. But for the stupidity of Congress the Nicaraguan Canai would lour ago have reached completion.

"There go the ships,' say the Scriptures in a place where no other artificial thing is those who originated the work and are nov

There go the salps, say the Seriptures in a place where no other article in thing is spoken of in connection with all the works of God, the trees, the hills, the rivers, the birds, I have never yet met a commander of a ship who would not at least pay an intelligent homage to Almighty God. Wake up. Christian soldiers, and Christianize the sallors, sending throughout the world the grace of God."

Deposed Preacher Naytor Immerses Two Converts Before a Throng of Scoffers, WHITE PLAINS, April 22.-Twenty-five hundred persons guthered along the banks of the Bronx River at 3 o'clock this afternoon to see the Rev. John Naylor immerse two new members of his little congregation. Several weeks ago Mr. Naylor was deposed from his pulpit in the First Baptist Church because a majority of the congregation objected to his manner of conducting the church. The pulpit of the church has been occupied since by the Rev. Dr Sutherland.

After he was put out Dr. Naylor secured the old Lycoum building, and organized the Second Baptist Church of White Plains. There is

ond Baptist Church of White Plains. There is no baptismal font in Dr. Naylor's new church. Dr. Naylor selected Broax kiver as the proper place for the immersion.

The services began to-day with the singing of "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," followed by prayer by Dr. Naylor. The Rev. Dr. Mesereau of New York said that he had never seen such an immense throng on a similar occasion. Dr. Naylor's little choir then sang "Bock of Ages" while he waded into the shallow river to his knees. He was joined a moment later by Charles Van Bockirk, who submitted to immersion after a short brayer. William Miller was baptized in like manner.

It was apparent that the crowd had come mainly to say uncomplimentary things about liv. Naylor. They suggested during the dipping that the Doctor should "get a life preserver."

Walter Crosby, who was to knys been im-

Walter Crosby, who was to have been im-mersed, backed out at the last moment. He said that he would join the First Baptist Church.

Simpton Had 85 Worth of Pan.

John Simpson, a British sailor, 23 years old, was fined \$5 in the Yorkville Folice Court yesterday. Detective Lang of the East Fiftyfirst street station found him on Third avenue, between Fiftieth and Fifty-first streets on haturday night, Simpson was drunk and was amusing himself in a curious way. He entered amusing himself in a curious way. He entered a number of saloons and shops and wherever he found a man with whiskers he promptly selred the latter and pulled them with all his might. The vels of his victims seemed to delight him, and despite the fact that several of the less amisble ones hat knowed the sailor-man sprawling for his demonstrative pleasantry he never ceased laughtng. He was helding his sides and rearrey with laughter when the dejective got him. defective got him.

Oh I say he remarked to the officor,

this is wotl calls a bestin lark: I avent
ad as much fun since me bloomin mother inlaw died.

Simpson paid his fine cheerfully. Sutside at Threesence Wears.

Frank Maexner, a laborer, 62 years old, committed suicide at his home, 533 West Fortieth atreet, yesterday afternoon by shooting himself through the right temple. Maexner lived with his wife and several grown-up sons. Shortly after it o'clock he left his wife in the kitchen and went into the front room, saying that he was going to lie down. Then he took an old-fashioned 32-calibre revolver from the bureau drawer and, sitting on the edge of the sofa, fixed a builet into his brain. Masiner had been out of work for nearly a year.

"Brave men were living before Agamemnon," but our modern are calls for more courage on the battlefield, in facing, unarmored,
science-huried projectiles. You will admit
this when you have read Ambross Bieree's
"Soldiers and Civilians," published by Lovell,
Correll & Co., Cammorer building,—Ada.

THE TARIFF DEBATE TANGLE SPEECHES WITHIN SPEECHES PENDING

IN THE SENATE.

Then the General Debate Is Ended the Wilson Bill Advocates Are Likely to Be More Unhappy Yet-Republican Plans, WASHINGTON, April 22.-Te-morrow ushers in the fourth week of the debate in the Senate on the pending Tariff bill, and with it comes an era of uncertainty which is causing the Senators in charge of the measure much uneasi-ness. Although the present amicable arrangement, under which the bill is being considered In general debate from 1 c'clock until 5 in the

afternoon, is to end with the speech of Mr. Mills of Texas on Tuesday next, the Democrats know that general debate will not end at that time, and that although on the day following the bill will be technically up for consideration by paragraphs, the field of debate will be broadened and the opportunity for the consumption of time will be enhanced. It is the impossibility of foreseeing just where this discussion will lead that is causing the managers of the bill much worrs.

The attitude of the Republicans during the

past week has not been encouraging, for it has made conspicuous the fact that the minority considers any means justifiable to prevent final action on the tariff measure. Mr. Quay started in with a speech which was made up largely of census statistics devoted to the iron and aliled industries of his State, and when Saturday night came Mr. Quay had not fin-ished telling the Senate how unjust the pending bill would be to the industries of Pennsylvania, nor had he ceased to quote from his formidable and apparently inexhaustible supply of figures. At the same time Mr. Quay was to any Senator who wanted to make a speech. and he even went so far as to permit any one to insert in the body of his speech such "remarks" as the interrupting member saw fit to make. Meanwhile, Mr. Quay yielded to Mr. Dolph, and that Senator started in with a speech which, in its incom-plete shape, would fill many columns of the Record, but, nevertheless, is said to be only just begun. Mr. Delph himself assured the Senate vesterday afternoon that he would submit the remainder of his remarks in serial

only just begun. Mr. Dolph himself assured the Senate yesterday afternoon that he would submit the remainder of his remarks in serial form whenever the Senate would hear them. He also, not to be outdone in Senate courtesy, yielded to interruptions, and permitted others to make speeches in his time. The condition that now confronts the Senate is one where two Senators have the floor, and are yielding to such of their colleagues as are ready to go on with the debate, the two Senators referred to holding themselves ready to take up the discussion at any moment and resume their "remarks." The present tariff situation in the Senate calls to mind the many long speeches made during the silver light.

That the Democrate appreciate what is brewing is manifest from the amendment offered to the rules by Mr. Gray of Delaware Friday, which provides that "No Senator shall read a speech, nor shall he read from any book or paper except it may be to quote an authority, or illustrate a point or argument which he is making without unanimous consent." This was aimed at Mr. Gray's census flaures and the numerous citations found in Mr. Dolph's speech from the messages of President Harrison, and attach future quotations in extenso of which Republican senators are believed to have in store.

The Republicans, however are not fearful of Mr. Gray's proposed amendment to the rules. It has gone to the burial ground of innumerable amendments that have preceded it—the Committee on Rules—where it will probabily slumber until the next recess of Congress.

The week will open with a speech by Mr. Washburn of Minesola, who, after a brief discussion of the tariff in general, will devote himself to a cohsideration of the reciprocal relations of this country growing out of the Mr. Mashburn is a nusiness man, and has made this matter a study, and his speech is looked upon by Mr. Washburn's prebared remarks are said to be of great length and will occupy all of Monday. He will be followed on Tuesday by Mr. Painner i Dem. Ill. I and later in the afterno indicating that the discussion of this schedule, which is the list in order, will be prolonged and exhaustive.

Two important matters will be the subject of debate before the first paragraph of the bill can be taken up. They refer to the date when the law shall take effect and as to the character of the goods to which the bill will apply. Controversies will be raised on both these points.

Another matter which will lead to more or

apply. Controversies will be raised on both these points.

Another matter which will lead to more or leastalk on both sides of the Chamber is the effort of Mr. Hill to consider the free list first. When the unanimous consent was extended last week until Vednesday Mr. Hill gave the Senate for understand that it could only be done with the tacit agreement that if the majority of the Senate favored his proposition there should be no stumbling block put in the way of a motion he intended to offer to take up the free list first and proceed with the duitable list after that was determined.

Looked at from almost any point of view, the week that the Senate enters upon to-morrow is likely to be one of unusual interest, as the course of debate may at any moment force the friends of the Tariff bill to aftempt to tighten their lines, or may compel its opponents to show openly that their policy is one of illimitable delay. Every vote taken on any and all amendments will be by yeas and nays. The Republicans have sufficient numbers to demand this and have declared their intention of putting every man on record on every point.

LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

Widow Brennan's Claim Rejected.

Washington, April 22.-The sub-committee of the House Commerce Committee having under consideration the various inter-State commerce bills referred to it has decided to report a bill to permit pooling of freight and passenger traffic by rallways. These arrangements will be subject, however, to the approval of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and they will not be allowed to be altered or amended without the consent of the Commission. The committee is as yet undecided as to whether it will allow the railways enter-ing into such an assessment to appeal from the decision of the Commission refusing to allow a dissolution or modification of the agreement.

Secretary Lamont has followed up his order of Friday, dismissing twenty-two clerks in the Secretary's office, by requesting the resignacorrelary somes, by requesting the resigna-tion of Samuel Hedgkins, chief of the record division, who has been employed in the War Department since 1802, when he was detailed from the Fifteenth Massachusatts volunteers to derival duly in the Adjutant-disperal's office. Other important changes are to be made soon through the consolidation of divi-sions, each consolidation necessitating the dismissal or reduction, of one chief. It is ex-plained at the Department that the changes are made because fewer cirks can do the work are made because fewer cicris can do the work of the Secretary's office.

One of the most important results of the International Marine Conference at Washington in 1880 was a unanimous agreement by delegates from the twenty-nice nations particigates from the twenty-line nations particlestating upon an improved form of international regulations to prevent collisions at sea. It consisted of thirty-one strictes, and was enacted in its entirety by congress in 1820, with the provise that it should not go actually into effect until proclaimed by the President. This provise was inserted to allow time for other maritime nations to examine the proposed regulations. International correspondence on the subject shows that the conditions of the fishing industry vary so much on the Mediterranean, the Patite North Seas, the Channel, and off the Newfoundland lisaks that a uniform regulation for fishing vessels satisfactory to all has not been and probably caunet be framed. Nearly every maritime nation whose to frame its own regulations on this subject. Accordingly a bill to repeat the pinth article relating to fishing vessels has been introduced in both branches of Congress with the approval of the biate and Treasury Departments and all the American delegates to the international conference. This article is not in force itself, and as matters stand prevents the President from putting the rest of the act in force

by proclamation after notice of, sar, one rear, As soon as this obstacle has been removed it is understood that other nations will adopt the new regulations, which in nearly every other respect have been approved by them, though not put into force for the reason named. So far as lishing vessels are concerned, the pres-ent regulations will continue in force.

The House Committee on Invalid Pensions has ordered adversely reported the bill granthas ordered adversely reported the bill granting a pension to Margaret Brennan. The petitioner is the widow of Robert Brennan, who
served as engineer, attached to the bixtyninth New York Infantry, from May 12 to Aug.
3, ISUL being less than ninety days. Her
claim was rejected by the Pension Bureau on
the ground that the soldier did not serve the
time required by the law of 1890. Na claim
has been flied under the general law. The rejection of this claim shows clearly the policy
of the committee in regard to such claims, of
which there is a large number pending.

NOW UNCLE SAM MUST PAT.

Compensations that Canada Will Demand WASHINGTON, April 21.-The action both of Congress and of Parliament having made it certain that the rules for seal hunting laid

down by the Paris tribunal will be enforced this season, the question of damages comes up. When as the result of diplomatic negotiations, our country arranged for an almost foregone conclusion by that tribunal on the claim of ownership of the open waters of Behring Sea, Great Britain insisted upon having a foundation there laid for the compensation of Canadian vessels which might be adjudged to have been unlawfully seized. Mr. Blaine proposed five articles involving questions for the arbiters, and Lord Salisbury accepted them on condition that a sixth should be added, covering this question of damages.

And yet it should be observed that this arbitration did not directly call for an award of damages. On the contrary, it was found impossible for the two Governments to agree to ment what was called "the question of the liability of each for the injuries alleged to have been sustained by the other, or by its citizens, in connection with the claims presented and urged by it." What then was submitted? The tribunal was empowered to make decisions upon certain questions of fact con-cerned in these claims of damages. Its findings were to be accepted as binding upon the two Governments as to those facts, while the question of the liability of either upon the facts as found was to be made the subject of further negotiation. The result may perhaps be stated in general terms as involving our son that the decision of the tribunal was that seizures beyond the territorial waters had been unlawful, while the findings of fact which accompanied the main decision gave a list of vessels witch had been thus seized. Unless, therefore, the United States Government could show in some way that it was not liable on the facts as found, which is scarcely contended, an impartial referee would assess damages.
But there is a second and distinct basis of

damages on which our country is liable. It may be remembered that when the first modus rivendi agreement was made with Great Britain, it was alleged that the Canadians had secured from the imperial Government either an agreement or an understanding that the latter would compensate its scaling schooners for any losses, as of outfits or employment, provided they refrained from intruding upon the prohibited area of Behring Sea. The apparently was that since Great Britain bethat sea, if for diplomatic reasons it called upsuits, it ought to indemnify them for losses, tain that when a renewal of the modus vicendi was proposed, Lord Salisbury refused to agree

was proposed. Lord Salisbury refused to agree to it, unless this liability for compensation should be assumed by the United States in case of a decision adverse to the latter scialms under the arbitration then arranged for. Mr. Blaine was forced to accept this condition, after mitigating it by a certain provision for compensation to the United States, and the agreement read as follows:

Annels V. If the result of the arbitration be to affect the second of the arbitration of British assists to leak seals in Habitration with the second seals of the second seals of the seals of the second seals of the arbitration, upon the basis of such a regulated and indicate cases of that right during the pendency of the arbitration might have been taken without an undue dimination of the seal hereis; and on the other hand, if the result of the seal hereis; and on the other hand, if the result of the seal hereis; and on the other hand, if the result of the seal hereis; and on the other hand, if the result of the seal hereis; and on the other hand, if the result of the seals of the difference between the seals of the arbitrators might have been taken without an undue diminution of the seals of the difference between the seals of t Here, then, we have another ground upon

diministion of the herd. The amount awarded, if any, in either case shall be such as under all the eircunstances is just and squitable, and shall be promptly paid. Here, then, we have another ground upon which compensation can be claimed of the United States. And in fact the Earl of Rimberley formally announced in the House of Lords the other day that as soon as the pending legislation for carrying out the Paris restrictions on said hunting was completed, "a convention would be entered into between Great British and here the chief States for the settlement of such claims." Putting it as a logical inference from the decision that the sciences of compensation would have to be met, "he felt satisfication would have to be met," he felt satisfication would have to be met, "he felt satisfication would have to be met," he felt satisfication would have to be met, "he felt satisfication would have to be met," he felt satisfication would have to be met, "he felt satisfication would have to be met," he felt satisfication would have to be met, "he felt satisfication would have to be met," he felt satisfication would have to be met," he felt satisfication would have to be met, "he felt satisfication would have to be met," he felt satisfication would have to be met, "he felt satisfication would have to be met," he felt satisfication would have to be met, "he felt satisfication would have to be met," he felt satisfication would have to be met, "he felt satisfication would have to be met," he felt satisfication would have to be met, but to consist the last of the last

that acore.

There is no doubt, however, that the Government must pay something, and the next point of interest will be to see how the negotiations for this purpose are conducted. Possibly it may be found that our country can put in some counter claims. The Rev. Mr. Young to Leave Asbury Park.

ASSURY PARK, April 22.-The Rev. S. Edward Young, the paster of the Westminiter Presbyterian Church of this place, after his sermon to-day, formally tendered his resignation. He intends to accept a call from the Central Pres-byterian Church of Newark. He has labored very successfully to ameliorate the condition of the life-taying grows on the Atlantic coast, and was instrumental in securing for these men an increase of nex. men an increase of pay.

TRAITS OF WILD BEASTS.

MUCH CLAWED AND BITTEN WILLIAM WINNER TELLS ABOUT THEM.

His Worst Scars Are Tokens from the Panther. Hyenn. Lion, and Babcon-Victors Tricks of the Chimpanner, Eisphant, Cam-el, Tiner, and Brar-Beautiful Leopards. Mr. William Winner, or at least what there is left of him, is in charge of the animals at the circus. He has been so clawed and bitten that he looks like the composite photograph of a lot of German students, but he laughs at his scars as if he had never feit a wound. For thirty years he has made himself agreeable to a large variety of animals, some of which have, in their turn, behaved to him in a manner which Mr. Winner feels justified in calling beantly.

Some of the results of this association are a broken nose, a deep hole in the forehead, and a missing finger. These are only a lew of the most important of Mr. Winner's scars. He says he cannot even guess at the total number he wears, but as he got twenty in a single en counter with a panther, some idea of his aup ply may be gained. For a life of adventure, tiger hunting in the jungles of India doesn't seem to be in it with taking care of the ani

mals in a circus. "Animals are treacherous," said Mr. Winner meditatively rubbing his broken nose with the remaining three fingers of his right hand. They have their bad days, just as people do. and even the best of them get cross once in a while. And it doesn't do to be careless with any of them. There was the panther that gave me my twenty scars. We had trained him for the parade; that is, to let a man ride in the wagen with him. He had never shown any ugliness, but the man who was to ride in the cage was afraid of him, and said he wouldn't go unless we put a collar and chain on the animal. So I went in, put the collar on. and turned to go out, when the panther sprang

right on my back.
"What did I do? Well. I had been careless and had gone into the cage without a whip or club, or any weapon. I knew that he would try to get at my throat, so I caught hold of the bars of the care and called the man outside to get the feeding fork. That is a two-pronged fork, with a handle about six feet long. It took him a little while to get it, and in the mean time the panther had torn and bitten the back of my head, neck, and shoulders, as I told you, in about twenty places. When the man came with the fork I told him to watch the panther's mouth, and when he opened it to stick the fork in. He did, and when he got the fork in he pushed the beast off my back, though it took my clothes and a good deal of my flesh

"How did you lose your finger?" "Oh, a hyena bit that off. That was about twenty years ago in the zoological gardens at 8t. Louis. We had a spotted hyens, and when the striped hyena arrived the manager told me to put them in together. I told him they wouldn't live together, but he thought I didn't know, and said to do as he ordered. So we did, and the result was that they were no sooner in the same cage than they began fighting like everything. I went in to separate them, and the spotted byens bit my finger off as easily as you would bite off a stick

slowly that I had time to roll out of the way, but it was a mighty narrow escape."

"The cameis are peaceful enough, aren't they?"

Well, sometimes there are vicious camels, in which case they take to utting. I once saw a camel bite through an elephant's trunk and hang on until they bit him over the head with a club and knocked him down. Some animals are naturally ught. Now, we have a tigress which has been with us several years, but we can never depend on her." which has been with us several years, but we can never depend on her."

Mr. Winner led the way to the cage where the tigers lay asleen, for it was just after they were led in the morning.

"Fannie! Jack! Maggie!" he called.

"Come! Get up!

An enormous tiger, said to be the largest in America, got up slowly. He was Jack. A roung tigress in a separate division of the cage also got up, but neither of them made any noise.

noise.

"Fannie!" said Mr. Winner, sternly, and then a large tigress sprang up and leaped to the front of the care, scarling victously. Mr. Winner put his hand up toward the 'tars, and Fannie snapped her great jaws at them and

then a same tigress sprang up and leaped to the frost of the care, sparling victously. Mr. Winner put his hand up toward the tars, and Faunie snaped her great laws at them and snaried in a way calculated to make one abiver with apprehension. Then Mr. Winner spoke to Jack, who put his nose up to the bars and let the keeper pat it and rub his sides. Maggie was even more friendly. She almost curred with pleasure when Mr. Winner stroked her nose.

"Sir," he said, "Maggie is going to be a ret. You couldn't make one of Fannie if you tried forever. But she's a good mother." he said judicially.

"Here's the big trained bear," he said, passing on to the next cage. "No ons can do anything with him except the Iralian who exhibits him. We have to have all the woodwork of his cage covered with Enc. He's chained to the floor, you see, by aring in his nose. The bears are always putting their naws out. If they are vicious, they're looking for a chance to nab comebody; and if they re good natured, why, they're begging."

The the men ever get hurt by the animals getting their paws through the bars?

"Oh, res. I have been caught on the shoulder a good many times when I was careless. If i should stand near funne's cage with my back toward her she'd steal up and get her claws into me. Fannie's a sneak, Hero are the panthers," crossing to a cage containing three of them. One began spilling like a great her partitionally.

"Do the animals often get loose?"

"Well, I've had a good many experiences of that faind. The most exciting. I think, was down in Argenta, Arkanse. It was at night, after the performance, and I was working at a wagon containing a lion and lionees. I had a kerosene lorch stuck in the ground by the wason, and had just finished my work when a ferrific storm broke. The wind blew the santas over in less times than it takes to teil it, and with the cantas was worked and he wason, and had just finished my work when a ferrific storm broke. The wind blew here and the wason was the board of the ride in the parde, and the ser

Homeless!

That's the way your husband feels, when you're trying to clean house in the old-fashioned, hard-working, fussy way. It's enough to drive any man to take the first steps downward.

You can just as well make home pleasant while you are making it clean. Take Pearline to it. That saves so much work that house-cleaning is no trouble, either to the worker, or the looker-on. It's sooner over,

and it's better done. Beware Peddlers and some unscription loss grocers will tril you, "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Fearline is never peddled; if your grocer sends "ou an imitation, be honested of base." BO JAMES PVLE, New York

ground. The lion started toward it, but, on account of his bleeding naws, he couldn't go very fast, and the man kept pulling the meat along till he pulled it into the wagon, the lion

ing.
II. so far so good! I had the wagon put
wheels again and partitioned the lion
the forward end. Then we took the
toff again, and I fried the same syneme on its wheels again, and partitioned the hon off in the forward end. Then we book the wheels off again, and I tried the same acceptance with the lioness, but, some way, she got frightened and ran off. It was pitch dark, except for the lightning, so we got torches and traced her footprints. Finally we hunted her into an old harn, where we shut the door on her and went off for the wagon. We brought it up as near as we could, and had the men hold up heards at the side se that she would go into the eage. Then I took a club and went into the eage. Then I took a club and went into the harn to drive her out. She went, but instead of going into the wagon, she made a jump at the men holding the heards at one side, and they dropped them and ran. Then we had to beein all over again. Finally, toward morning, she ran under an old sidewalk. When she got under she couldn't go more than a few fest either way, because it was coarded up. I had the men hoard up the place she went in and then build a sort of a pen around it. We brought the wagon along, and I let the lion out into the pen. Then I took the boards off below the sidewalk and let the lioness out, and finally they both went into the wagon. That was an il-night affair, and in one of the worst storms I have ever seen."

"Yes, I had a leepard one time called Millle. She was a great favorite of mine, and I could carry her around in my arms just like a kitten, I was very fond of another leonard called Johnny, but Millie was my favorite."

"With all these terrible encounters, have you never been cured of your fondness for animals?"

No, and never will be!" enid Mr. Winner, shaking his brulsed and battered head.

No. and never will be!" said Mr. Winner, shaking his bruised and battered head.

OUR BEHRING SEA PATEOL FLEET. Instructions in Begard to Seizing and Arresting I legal Menters.

WASHINGTON, April 21.-Instructions for the seizing and arresting lilegal sealers have been prepared by the Navy Department and will at once be sent to Commander Charles E. Clark. commanding the fleet, on his flagship Mohican at Port Townsend. The instructions cover all points likely to arise, and direct that all vessels taken, whether American or British, shall be sent to the nearest port and turned over to the proper authorities. Each patrol will be furnished with a copy of the instructions, to-

seis taken, whether American or British, shall be are them, and the spotted hyens his try finger off as easily as you would bite off a stick of earndy. You know a spotted hyens has the strongest jaw of any of the animals. It can break the shin bone of an or. In this fight where I lost my finger the spotted flyens his they offer one's hind leg and broke it."

"And how about that hole in your forehead?"

"Well, a lion did that with one blow of his paw. It was down in liarnum's old museum and the lion was in a cap adjoining that of a leonard. The rartition did not reach to the roof of the cage, and one ady the leonard jumped over into the lion's quarters. Then there was a fight, you may believe! I would not have been seen as a fight, you may believe! I would not an and British vessels they may meet, outside of the waters prohibited by this act, not to enter these waters for the purpose of sealing during the periods of time in which furses when he was so anxious to embrace methat she broke her cage to pieces and knocked the lion gare meethat she broke her cage to pieces and knocked the lion of gainst my nose. Hence, "pointing to a long scar on his left hand," is where a below of his me."

"Have you will chike?"

"It was the advantage of colors on two foet. They knock you down and go right for your windpipe, to strangle you. That's their way of gatting. The strangle you. That's their way of gatting. The strangle you. That's their way of gatting. The hone was a ling to ron beard of a vessel of Great Britain that have been warned. They knock you down with heir great hand, in the with his trank and knocked me out of a railroad car just as it was starting. I fell suppose the reaching of the strangle you. That's their way of gatting the propose of the law of the propose of sixty of the reflection of the warned are placeful enough, aren't the law as mightly narrow of the strangle you. That's their way of gatting the propose of the same elophant hit me with his trank and knocked me out of a railroad car just as it was star

ing the Prilylov Islands within a zone of sixty geographical miles around the islands, inclusive of the territorial waters.

You will observe that the act of Congress extends the zone sixty (geographical) miles around the islands exclusive of the territorial waters, but you are hereby instructed to treet the limit as extending only sixty (geographical) miles around the islands inclusive of the territorial waters. During the season extending from May I to July 31, both inclusive in each year, fur sealing is forbidden to all persons mentioned, not only in the zone, but in that part of the Pacific Ocean, including Rebring Sea, which is situated to the north of the 35th degree of north altitude and to the east of the ISoth degree of longitude from Greenwich till it strikes the water boundary between the United States and Russia. This boundary line passes through a point in Behring Straits on the parallel of CD* 130 north latitude, at its intersection by the meridian, which passes midway between the island of Ratmanoff or Noonarbook, and proceeds due north without limitation to the same frozen ocean. The same western limit, beginning at the same initial point, proceeds thence in a course nearly southwest point of the island of St. Lawrence and the southeast point of Choukotski to the meridian of 172 west longitude. Hence from the intersection of that meridian in a southwest point of the island of St. Lawrence and the southeast point of Choukotski to the meridian of 172 west longitude. Hence from the intersection of the things Straits and Behring Sea, so as to pass midway between the northwest point of the island of St. Learence and the southeast point of Choukotski to the meridian of 172 west longitude. Hence from the intersection of that meridian in a southwestery direction until it strikes the 180th degree of longitude from Groenwich.

The regulations respecting the 'special license' for sailing vessels and processes and proofs, to the documents of the Linited States and Great Britash or bodies of seals, you will

A Big Mining Su't in the Black Hills. Sioux Falls, S. D., April 22,-A suit involve ing \$2,343,750 worth of mining stock in the Black Hills has been filed in the United States Court here. The plaintiff is Samuel W. Aller-ton, Vice-President of the First National Bank of Chicago, and the defendant is the Highland Mining Company, which is embraced by the Homestake Mining Company of the Black Hills. Allerton claims to own a five-thirty-seconds interest in the Homestake Mire No. 2, and sues to resover his sizer of the \$15,000,000 output of the mine since 1579.

John Dwyer, atinemith 37 years old, of Stamord. Conn., walked into Bellevue Hospital early resterday afternoon. He said that he was suffering from alcoholism, but when a doctor examined him he discovered that he had a dangerous wound in the abdoman. Dwyer refused to tell how he received it, but the doctors suppose that while intoricated he fell on some sharp instrument. The man arrived in this city on the II colock train from Stamford on Saturday night. NEW TORK HAR ASSOCIATION.

Why 6,000 of Gotham's 7,200 Lawyers

While, on the one hand, the Committee on Admissions of the Bar Association is considering an amendment to the effect that no lawyer shall be admitted to membership unless he has been practising at least seven years, there is, on the other hand, talk of establishing a rival Bar Association. The present qualificathat the candidate be a lawyer in good standing, proposed by two members. The names of month before a regular meeting, and are voted on at the latter time. The proposed amendment, if carried, would make the Bar Associa-tion an even more exclusive body than it is at present, and it has revived the talk of another

There are 7,200 lawyers in New York quali-

association.

fied to practise in the courts. The Bar Associated ciation, organized in 1870, has a membership citation, organized in 1070, has a memorrang of 1,200. There are 6,000 lawyers resident in New York or practising here, many of themseminent in the legal profession, who do now belong to it. The reasons for their abstention are various. A majority of them avow the belief that the Bar Association is an exclusive concern and controlled by a small coterie of persons, and of little benefit to the great body of New York lawyers. Others, some of them part founders of the association declare that it has ceased to fulfil the chief function for which it was originally established. This function was cooperation among the members of the bar teads of such members from the caprice or favoritism of the acts of Judges, some of whom at that time were under public censure, and were, as the result of their delinquencies, afterward impeached or compelled to resign. Mr. Tilden, who was a guiding spirit in the movement to maintain the integrity and independence of the legal profession against judicial assault, gives among his papers this account of the need for such an association; It was the opinion of our best men, as it was my of 1,200. There are 6,000 lawyers resident in

which personal and professional honor would not be incompatible with pecuniary success.

At the present time, so some critics of the Bar Association and of its utility as an organization for benefiting the legal profession declare. Judges then not eligible are its most; to establish another and a more representative association of New York lawyers, based upon smaller dues and a larger membership, and designed to include substantially the outstanding (5,000. One of the benefits to be claimed for it is the maintenance of such mortuary insurance fund as is a feature of membership of the large commercial exchanges. It is certainly an anomalous condition of affairs that five-sixths of the members of the bar of New York should be excluded from an association of their colleagues intended to maintain the honor and dignity of the profession of law, cultivate social relations among its members, and increase its usefulness in promoting the due administration of justice.

OLD POSTAGE STAMPS.

How They Are Utilized to Maintain a School

for Beligious Teachers in Paris. The often-discussed question of the utility or the absurdity of collecting old postage stamps of common denominations in imense quantities, with the vague notion that in some way they will be of use to some chareitable organization, has been running in the London papers of late, and the final result has been to in a great measure clear up the mys-tery that has doubtless at some time or other crossed the path of every one. The general notion is that a million used

other crossed the path of every one. The general notion is that a million used stamps is required for some purpose or other, but for just what purpose or other, but for just what purpose few of the collectors are able to say. A prevalent notion was that the stamps were used to buy Chinese babies to be trained to a Christian life. After opening its columns for some time for the reception of information on the topic, the Pall Mall timelie assumed to close and settle the question by deciaring that it was conclusively shown that "the idea that certain charities can be effectually benefited by accumulations of old postage stamps is an elaborate delusion."

But a correspondent of the Tablet, the leading Catholic weekly of England, into which this conclusion was copied, writes to show that the Pall Mall Gazette is itself deluded, and particularizes at least one excellent charity that not only is benefited by the collecting of old postage stamps, but is solely dependent on that singular industry for its existence. This is the Cuvre de Marie Immaculée of Paris. The work of the institution consists in training "Missionary Catechists," young women who devote themselves, not as nuns, but as lay teachers, or catechists, to the evangelization of pagan women and children in China and India.

The rules of the institution probibit the collection of subscriptions in any way, because this might divert money from other and perhaps more worthy objects of charity. But the society asks its well-wishers the world over for used postage stamps, which cost nothing to give away. These stamps are made to yield a considerable revenue, as attested by the size of the institution and the extent of its work.

to give away. These stamps are made to yield a considerable revenue, as attested by the size of the institution and the extent of its work.

The society's home is at 48 Rue de Bourgogne, and the offices required there for the handling and disposition of the stamps form quite a business block. Great quantities of stamps are received from every part of the world, many millions collected by young enthusiasts who have no distinct idea of what will ultimately become of them finding their way eventually to this place. A considerable part of the revenue of the society is derived from the sale of rare specimens to dealers in stamps, and quite offen stamps of the greatest value are received. The greatest value are received. The greatest purt of the stamps, however, are of common waristies, and are used for decorative purposes. They are arranged in all sorts of odd, ingenious, and pretty designs on cardonard, porceiain plaques, wall hausings, screens, fans, and all manner of ornaments. Indeed, there seems no end to the possibilities of thus using the old stamps, and no limit to the fanlastic devices which the possibilities of thus using the old stamps, and clever designers in the institution work out. A common device is to make, mans of stamps, each country being delineated with stamps of its own issue. Chica sorrives are covered with the partraits and illuminated horders of stamps, each country being delineated with stamps of its own issue. Chica sorrives are covered with the partraits and illuminated horders of stamps are not usually pasted on whole, but are artistically cut up and the heautiful designs of bottlers used with great effect.

The hearetary-dieneral of the society says that the demand for the articles made by the institution is greatly in excess of the supply, and it wants at the old stamps it can possibly get for, she says. Its only recourses are in the sale of old postage stamps given to us in charity. The correspondent believes there are saverai other warthy charitles either solist the sale of old posta

For indigestion and all other conditions resulting from constipation, go by the book on Beecham's pills.

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